WILLIAM H. POLK, OF MAURY. ISHAM G. HARRIS, OF SHELBY DISTRICT ELECTORS. No. 1. JAMES W. McHENRY, of Overton.

D. M. KEY, of Hamilton. E. L. GARDENHIRE, of White, E A. KERBLE, of Rutherford. JAMES H. THOMAS, of Maury. J. G POINDEXTER, of Montgomery. J. D. C. ATKINS, of Henry. D. M. CURRIN, of Shelby,

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1856.

BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE. With this number of our paper we commend he great contest for the Presidency. The demo cratic candidates are in the field. We await only the nominations of our formidable adversaries, the Black Republicans. Their Covention assembles in Philadelphia on the 17th inst, and will no doubt be largely attended.

The name of James Buchanan is a familiar sound by every hearth-stone. He has been a compeer of the great men of our nation for many years His biography forms an important chapter in American history. There is an abiding confidence in every man's heart in his patriotism and nationality. Since WEBSTER, CLAY, CALBOUN and Potk have died, we have but one statesman, Lawis Cass, of his enlarged experience. His fame will endure as long as the Federal Arch, of which his noble State is the key-stone.

We do not exaggerate when we say that John C. BRECKENRIDGE is the most popular man of his age in the Union. Added to those personal grace: which have made him a peculiar favorite with the people of his native State, Kentucky, he has combined talent of the highest order. No man ever won fame so rapidly for the short time he has been in public life. In 1851 he was elected by a large majority over one of the ablest politicians in the State, the Hon. LESLIE COMBS, to represent the old Ashland district in Congress. At the next election, Ex-Gov. LETCHER, one of the most popular and talented men of Kentucky, was brought forward for the express purpose of reinstating the Ashland district. Thousands of dollars were said to have been sent from other States to aid in his defeat, such was the anxiety of the opposition to wrest Mr. CLAY's old district from his control. There never was, perhaps, a Congressional election of equal excitement and interest. BRECKENRIDGE again triumphed over all opposition, and we believe by an increased majority. In the very noon of life, his mind and energies are fully developed for the greatest usefulness

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following resolutions, having been reported by telegraph, are of course very imperfect, but embody the substance of the Democratic Platform. The five additional resolutions subsequently adopted, upon foreign policy, we omit to-day for want of time to put them in type. We will give them bereafter

Resolved, That the foundation of the union of these States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion, and the pre-eminent example of free government, built upon entire freedom of religious matters, acknowledging no respect of person in regard to rank, place, or birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accord ance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions or accidential birth-place. Hence, the political crusade in the nineteenth century in the United States against Catholies and foreign-born citizens, is neither justified by past history or the future prospects of the country; nor is it in unison with the spirit or toleration of the enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popu-

Resolved, That we reiterate the renewed energy of purpose and the well-considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue, domestic slavery, concerning the reserved rights of the States, which are as follows:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the Departments and Agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers. 2. That the Constitution does not confer upon

the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improve-

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the General Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen of every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign appression; and, that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, we appeal to the fidelity of the people

North and South to the Constitution and Union. Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all in regard to the preservation of the Union under the Constitution and the paramount issue, repudinting all sectional parties embroil the States and incite treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, whose avowed purposes if con-ummated must end in civil war and supion, the American Democracy reorganize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which great national idea the people of the whole country can repose its determined conservatism of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories or in the District of Columbia; that this was the basis of the compromises of '50, which are confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties, announced by both national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of '52, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 54. And that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect, equal rights of all States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate. the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity, embracing in peace and harmony every future American State, which may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of

Resolved. That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebrasks, acting through the legality and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents. and whenever the number of inhabitants justifies Constitution with or without slavery. they should be admitted into the Union upon terms

of perfect equality with other States, Resolved, finally, That from the condition of the popular institutions of the O'd World, their dangerous tendencies to sectional agitation and a combined attempt to enforce civil and religious disabil-Ities, against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a nigh and secred duty has devolved and an increased responsibility rests upon the democratic party of this country as the party of the Union to uphold and maintain the right of every State, that thereby the Union of the States may be sustained and advanced; and among us we intend to preserve constitutional liberty, by

legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in full expan-sion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE PROSPECT OF THE : UTURE-BLACK RE-PUBLICANISM IN THE SOUTH. The opposition elements have not yet adjusted themselves, and are not likely to do so until the Black Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, shall have assembled, and Mr. FILLMORE having returned home, surveys the grounds and calculates the chances of an election. The object of those who appear to have controlled the fortunes of the re cent know-nothing convention seems to have been, to combine all the elements of opposition into one party against the Democracy; and to this end yielded the making of a platform to the North, and the selection of candidates to the South. Having abrogated the 12th section, or slavery plank of last year, which pledged them to abide by the laws as they now exist, and having denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, one of their Vice Presidents very naturally telegraphed to the other Convention, then sitting at Pittsburg, " Hoist the Republican banner-the Americans are with you." Having, on the other hand, nominated FILLMORE and Donelson, Gen. Zollicopper dispatched his friends in Tennessee in a manner equally cheering for the South. One member from the North felicitated the Convention that the platform was so covered over with verbiage that they could elect a President before the country would know what it contained. Another from the South swore lustily that the Convention, by ballot, had abolished all platforms. Thus arranged, they returned among their constituents of northern free-soilers, and southern slave-holders, to see how far the rank and file could be brought to harmonize with their action. Mr. Evans, of Massachusetts, informed his Black Republican constituents that they could most effectually serve "the cause of freedom" by supporting the nominees and adhering to the action of the know-nothing convention. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, the Black Republican from Ohio, attempted to indicate to his cons'Ituents at home the propriety of adhering to the Philadelphia action, by accompanying Senator CRITTENDEN to the great ratification meeting at Washington, and officiating as an orator

the Democracy. Some months have now elapsed, and the fusion, pon the basis proposed, has not yet succeeded. The great body of the Black Republican knownothings of the North have refused to follow the course marked out for them until they could have some additional pledges from Mr. FILLMORE and his friends. A large number of the know-nothings in the extreme South have proven equally refrac-

on the occasion. At the same time, Southern

gentlemen have made speeches and addressed let-

ters to their constituents at home, urging a cordial

acquiescence in the movement that had been made,

and a fusion of all the elements of epposition to

Thus dissolved and disjointed, something must be done or know-nothingism is a nonentity. What that action will be, as suggested in the outset of this article, depends upon the development of the next few weeks. And after having carefully and impartially observed the indications, quarters, we have arrived at this conclusion: that if the Black Republican Convention, soon to as- sent by the New England "Emigrant Aid Sociesemble, shall adopt moderate Free Soil resolutions and nomi nate a moderate Free Soil candidate, Mr. FILLMORE will decline the nomination tendered him; for the reason that such a candidate and platform would unite and concentrate the entire Free Soil or Black Republican forces. But should that Convention (as Mr. FILLMORE and his friends will, we think, most anxiously desire) adopt an ultra antislavery platform and nominate a candidate in keeping with it, Mr. FILLMORE will accept; for the reason that he may then expect to receive large accessions to his forces from the more moderate

A good proportion of the Black Republican are only opposed to the Kansas bill, in favor of the consequent admission of Kansas as a Free State. To such men Mr. FILLMORE and his party, with increased chances for success, would be more acceptable, than an ultra Black Republican nominee, with probable chances of defeat.

With a view to such a contingency, the Fill-MORE papers in the South are trying to prepare the to Southern people for which SUMMER, in part, was minds of their southern readers; and to these indications and their consequences, we desire to direct the attention of the public.

It will be remembered that last summer the American Organ, at Washington, led off in a violent tirade against the act repealing the Missouri restriction and proposing its restoration. The same position was taken by the Louisville Journal and tacitly endorsed by the Banner of this city. At that time, however, the great body of the people South were cordially supporting the act as eminently just to our rights, and none but the old stagers of the know-nothing forces could foresee what was likely to be the precise condition of parties to-day. Consequently many did not catch the cue of the Organ and Journal. The next step was, shortly before the meeting of the last Convention, to entirely " ignore" the slavery question as a matter in issue. The less intriguing and less discerning of the South, generally, repudiated that also. But the course of the Philadelphia Convention, and all the events that have since transpired, have clearly manifested that know-nothingism will be crushed out and lost in the approaching contest, unless by some means it can still rely upon the North for its principal support. Consequently the Richmond Whig, the Baltimore Patriot, and the Nashville Patriot, no doubt to the surprise and platforms concerning slavery, which seek to of many of their readers, are gradually shifting their positions from favor to that of hostility to the Kansas bill, and a strong sympathy in behalf

of its opponents. The Baltimore Patriot says: "By its support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Administration has "sown the wind," and must be

prepared to "resp the whirlwind." "Nothing more insidiously injurious could have been offered to Southern acceptance, nor can our sister States ever hope to recover their pristine vigor until they strip themselves of the rankling thing and shake loose from the embraces of those who have wrought so great an evil not to the South alone, but

That "the policy advocated by the Executive, and sustained by Mesars. Cass and Douglas, is only calculated to produce that fearful condition of things, which, at the present time, is so strikingly exemplified in Kansas.

"We see a solemn compact recklessly ignored and the whole question of slavery extension, or non-extension, thrown open anew to become the shuttlecock of sectional battledores. We see armed hordes of border men from Missour

ecepting the guage of battle, thus tacitly thrown down, and violating the right of suffrage by the force of superior nubmers." "That fair Council Chamber of the nation which. during fifty year, had witnessed many stormy discussions, but never a single scene of actual violence. has, at length, been the scene of an assault from

which one of its members was carried out bleeding and senseless." These, thus far have been a few of the results of the rash intermeddling with the Missouri Compromise. A new order of things has been inaugurated, but whether for the better or the worse

let the people judge." "The time is now approaching when it will become the duty, of the citizens of the Republic either to confirm this power, in the hands of its present possessors, for another presidential term, or to transfer it to rival claimants."

Such is the unpatriotic and unmanly assault which a paper, published among slave holders, makes upon PIERCE, Cass and Douglas, for their bold defence of our equal rights-and such the aid continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive | and comfort, to conserve a party end, it willingly

recople; and we were less surprised, therefore, to extract each language from a Baltimore journal than to find a similar tone manifesting i self in Tennessee. If we mistake not, a good deal of the same feeling was indicated in a recent editorial of the Patriot of this city, headed "THE KANSAS IMPROG-Lio." The general bearing and purport of which was, that it would not attempt "to decide which of the parties, (abolitionists or Southerners) to the

recent controversies and blocdy collisions in Kansas, was right"-tut that every one was chagrined at their occurrence, except "the class of persons (at the South) that have been industriously laboring for years past to effect a disruption of the government." Now we undertake to say that there are very few men in the South, who, unless they are either black republicans themselves, or are seeking to curry favor with that faction, could not very readily decide whether the Southerners or abolitionists in the recent Kansas difficulties were right; and who, instead of charging that there was a class of men at the South that have been industriously laboring for years to disrupture the government, would not have much preferred defending our own people, and exposing the treasonable designs of the free-State rebels in Kansas. The Patriot proceeds with the idea that these great "wrongs," and "reproaches" upon our republican institutions are all attributable to the party now in power. Whilst it has not the boldness to make the charge distinct, It leaves it as a necessary inference; winding up with the appea that "if the conservative elements of the nation would save the ship of State from inglorious wreck, they must get together and man her with a crew that can navigate her through the dangers that are shead." The dangers that are shead, and which the Patriot so much deplores, is thus set forth in

the Black Republican papers of the North. " The immediate effect of the hostilities in Kansas will probably be an abandonment of the terri-tory by the greater portion of the free State emigration, and the cessation of further emigration from the North. Men from the North who contemplate residing permanently in the territory, will not be willing to incur the risks of life and pro-perty which attend residence there, and they will seek other and MORE PEACEFUL fields for the exercise of their INDUSTRY and ENTERPRISE. Kansas, by this process, may become a slave State, and then will come the tug of war. It is so be expected that the North, with her numerical superiority, goaded by her fanatics, and exasperated by being driven from the territory by force, will consent to admit her into the Union? Whosoever thinks she will, has read the history of the Missouri controversy to little profit. At that time the North had no such plea as she will have in the case of Kansas, and we may depend upon it, she will resist to the last.— And will not this bring up the issue which the ultra abolitionists and ultra slaveholders most desire —the issue of a dissolution of the Union? The feuds in Kansas now are but precursors of the coming storm. If the conservative elements of the nation would save the ship of state from inglorious wreck, they must gather together and man her with a crew that can navigate her through the dangers which

the article referred to. If we have not seen the

identical language, we know we have seen the

precise sentiments an hundred times expressed by

It is a most singular conclusion for a Southern man to come to, that these bloody rebels, these dark-minded traitors, who have gone to Kansas their hands, the dirty tools of Abolition fanatics, ties," for the openly avowed purpose of interfering with the peaceful settlement of that territory, and forcing it into the Union as a free State in a lyance of natural causes, have gone there for purposes of " industry and enterprise," and that, " afraid to inour the risk of life and property which attend a residence there," " will seek other and more peaceful fields for its exercise!" "Kansas, by this process" says our neighbor, "may become a slave State," but he thinks it a deplorable process; and that the North, with her numerical superiority cannot be expected, thus "exasperated by being driven from the territory by force," to admit her into the Union; but that "she will resist to the

vote at the North are not abolitionist, proper; but last." Now we beg to differ with the Patriot, and all the Black Republican papers that maintain the re-establishing the Missouri Compromise line, and same position, that the Northern people have been driven from the territory by force, if they allude to any other force than that of the General Government in maintaining the laws, or to any other people than those fugitives from justice who have fled from the territory to escape the penalty of the law for their treasonable conduct. It is an insult struck down in the Senste, and which no Southern editor, from party zeal, should so much forget him-

self as to repeat. The Pairiot thinks that the South will not get off as easy this time as in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise was adopted; "for at that time," says that paper, "the North had no such plea as she will have in the case of Kansas." Again we take issue with the Patriot, and all the Black Republican papers of the North, and deny in the name of the Southern people that the North has any "plea" now that she did not have then. She had none then, and she has none now. It is the North that has been waging this eternal warfare upon her sister Southern States. In the language of Gen. Cass, in his recent great speech in the Senate, "The South intermeddles not with the social institutions of the North; let the North exhibit the same spirit of toleration, and we shall be the strongest and most contented, as we are the freest

nation on the globe." We cannot extend our comment. Our desire is to show the preparation being made upon the part of leading supporters of Mr. FILLMORE in the South, for a union with the less violent portion of

the Black Republican party in the North. We gave some days ago the proof of Mr. Ha VEN, of New York, the law partner and intimate and confidential adviser of Mr. FILLMORE-as also that of JNO. P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, his former Secretary of the Navy, to the fact that he (Fill-MORE) was opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska act, and especially the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. This fact, taken in connection with the foregoing preparation upon the part of the Southern press to which we have been alluding, is certainly sufficient to awaken the whole South to the

alarming free-soil tendencies of the Fillmore party. Having given extracts from the Baltimore Patriot and the Nashville Patriot, we will conclude, in order to strengthen and illustrate the truth of our position, with an article on the same point, from that leading and efficient Black Republican organ, the New York Post. Read it, and see what remarkable unanimity of sentiment, and even of ideas, there is in this respect between the parties to whom we have referred :

"But for the passing of the Nebrasks bill, we might have been spared these exhibitions of the morality of slavery, for there would have been nothing to be gained by them. They are now part of the machinery by which the reign of slavery is to be extended over the region which that bill wrested from freedom. But for the enactment of that law, the struggle which we are now making might have been postponed for years, and the peace be-tween the North and the South, which is now so atrociously broken, with the melancholy promise of yet more violent coufficts, would have remained, for the present at least, unviolated. Yet the test of party orthodoxy at the Cincinnati Convention is to be the approval of the measure which has caused all this discord and all these outrages .-Nobody contends that they could have happened if the Nebrusks bill had been defeated. Yet we have Mr. Buchanan qualifying himself for a nomination at Cincinnati by declaring that he thicks the Nebraska bill a fair and just settlement of the slavery question, a finality. Settlement! It stirs up the agitation from its lowest depths. Finality! It is the beginning of a strife between the free and the slave states, to which all the quarrels that have hitherto arisen are but the dalliance of lovers."

BRING OUT THE BIG GUN!



NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION

It is with unfeigned delight that we herald to the country the glad tidings of the enthusiastic nomination of James BUCHANAN, the great Statesman of Pennsylvania, as the standard bearer of the Democratic National forces in the canvass for the Presidency. Words are unnecessary at such an hour. One generous heart-throb-one long, loud, glad shout will go up from the ever-living and invincible Democracy of the whole country, at the bare announcement of the fact. Patriotic nationality is in the ascendent!-a victory is certain!-the

country is safe!! CINCINSATI, June 6 .- 15th Ballot-Buchanan 1684; Pierce 34; Douglas 1084; Cass 44. Pierce withdrawn by New Hampshire.

16th Ballot-Buchanan 168; Douglas 121; Cass 6. 17th Ballot-Buchanan was nominated on this ballot. Douglas was withdrawn by Bichardson on the authority of Douglas. Buchanan 296; Pierce, Douglas and Cass none.

CINCINNATI, June 6 .- This morning New Hampshire, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Missssippi, Florida, and Texas, voted for Mr. DougLas -Tennessee for Buchanan, Pierce dwindled down to three. On the 16th ballot Maine went entirely for Buchanan, Kentucky all for Douglas. After the announcement of the result, Mr. Pags-Ton, of Kentucky, said that he had stood firmly by Douglas, and he now felt confident the sense of the Convention demanded the nomination of of Buchanan-(immense disorder and cries of no. no,) -he was confident the friends of Douglas would best consult his wishes by yielding at once and cheerfully to the wish of the Convention. (Cries for Illinois.)

Mr. Richardson, of I linois, said that without adrising others what might be their duty to their conown and the candidate he represented. (Cries of the Convention. "don't withdraw him!") He felt that be could not, with success to his party, or carry out the views of Mr. Douglas, continue him longer in the contest. (Immense applause.) He said he had eceived a letter from Mr. Donglas which he desired to have read and then he would withdraw his name. He read a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Douglas stating, that, from telegraphic accounts, he felt confident that a longer continuance of his name before the Convention would tend to disturb the harmony of its action, and that he desired to withdraw, simply stating that he believed the democracy would do well to unite and vote for one candidate, either Pierce or Buchanan. (Im-

Gov. Seymour endeavored to address the Convention, but was prevented for some time by the confusion and uproar. He finally said that the Democracy of New York were united upon one point, that was the propriety of adhering to one or the other of the nominees. They had adhered to Pierce as long as he had a vote and had then voted for Douglas, who now withdrew. He desired to do all that was possible to hermonise the Convention. (Immense applause.)

On the 17th ballot New Hampshire voted for Buchanan, Hubbard making a speech of explanation. Immediately after the ballot commenced cannon commenced firing. The Convention was in the highest excitement. State after State gave a plumper for the nominee. Numerous speeches followed of congratulation, and expressive of per-

fect acquiescence in the action of the Convention. Yesterday the Convention admitted the Hards and Softs of New York, on an equal basis, altho' the majority and minority reports were submitted by the Credential Committee.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following dispatch

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY, NOMINATED FOR

## VICE-PRESIDENT!!

CINCINNATI, June 6 .- The Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock, and re-assembled at 2. The Pacific Railroad resolution was carried by

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President.

Mr. Meads, of Virginia, proposed Lynn Boyd of Kentucky. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, proposed Quitman of Mis-

Col. Lewis, of Louisians, proposed Breckenridge,

of Kentucky, who returned thanks and withdrew Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, nominated Fitzpat-

rick of Alabama. Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, proposed Aaron V Brown, of that State. The delegate from North Carolina proposed Seddon, of Virginia, who withdraw.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, proposed Dobbins of that State. Mr. Underwood, of Georgia, proposed H. Johnson of that State.

Maine nominated Rusk, of Texas, who was immediately withdrawn by Pollock, of that State. On the 1st ballot there was no choice. Delaware withdrew the name of Bayard.

Tennessee withdrew the name of A. V. Brown and cast their vote for Mr. Breckenridge. Several other States changed to Breckenridge and am'd much excitement Mississippi withdrew Quitman, and voted for Breckenridge.

The second ballot resulted in the nomination Hon, John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who returned his thanks in a brief and pertinent speech for the honor done him.

New York, June 5. ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

House of LORDS. - A motion for a vote of censure upon the peace plenipotentiaries for abandoning established principles of maritime law, with regard to neutrals was lost by 54 majority. The trial of Palmer wast not concluded.

FRANCE.—The baptism of the King of Algiers is to take place about the Middle of June. The evacuation of the Crimes was proceeding

Several Tartars were hung for assisting the Allies during the war, Others have been condemned to exile

nce of the Union and American.] CINCINNATI, June 2, 1856.

THE CROWD Is so large and great as to be absolutely oppr sive. The city was full Saturday night, but "the cry is, still they come." Every train of cars from the North or from the South, from the East or from the West, comes freighted to excess, with attendants upon this Convention. Last night the two Louisville mail boats arrived, bringing five hundred passengers. The Burnet House is jammed with politicians and lookers on, from "early morn to dewey eve "-the streets are one perfect sea of a floating mass of human beings-the s'eamboats lying at the wharf, forty in number, are all crowded with boarders and temporary so journers, and there is such a crowd everywhere as was never before seen in the Queen City of the

All is excitement, speculation, endeavor, bustle and a din of general confusion and noise. Men run, push, jirk back, push forward and scremble hard to get through the crowd. This confusion is heightened and increased by over-auxious and over-zealous advoca'es of men and measures, who collect in public places for general conversational street discussion, which draws around as many as can hear, and many more who would I ke to.

THE DISTINGUISHED MEN of the Convention are so numerous as to preclude all mention of their names. Preston Brooks is a delegate to the Convention; but he has not as yet arrived. When he does, however, he will doubtle s be the " lion " of the Convention. There are hundreds here who have been heard to express their great anxiety to see the man who chastised our country's traitor, Charles Sumner.

In the "Illinois" delegation room is to be seen a large, coarse-featured, roman-nosed, commondressed, careless-looking individual, who is well known to our country, and is no other person than Wm. A. Richardson, of Speakership notoriety .-This gallant Illinoisan has accepted the nomination of his party for Governor, and it is universal'y conceded that he will be elected.

In the "New York" Soft room, we meet a plea sant-faced, well-mannered, intelligent-featured, warm and genial-countenanced gentleman, of medium stature and handsome person-and this is Gov. Seymore, the great " Soft" leader of the New York Democracy.

In the "Louisiana" delegation room, we meet a tastily-dressed, well-shaved, keen-faced, sharpeyed, intelligent-looking, small-mouthed, fierceapparent individual who is known to Filibusters as Pierre Soule.

In the room compied by the " Kentucky " delegation, we meet a brilliant-eyed, pleasant-countenauced, handsomely-dressed, grod-looking man, whom we know as William Preston, of Louisville. This gallant old line Whig, who loved his country more than old friends, party interests, or prejudice ties: who joined the Democracy when he dscovered that his old association hal "merged itself into a contemptible abolition party," and who gallantly led on the Democratic column during murder and defeat in the last August election at Louisville, is the "observed of all observers" in this city of great men. Preston is by many constituents be felt he had a duty to perform to his sidered the han lsomest may in attendance upon

THE DEMONSTRATIONS

in favor of Democracy are so numerous and imposing, as to baffle all descriptions of the pen. Flace huse and hands me, are floating in their pride of place, upon every principal street-bands of music are parading the principal-thoroughfares, and every wind which comes floating up, bears upon its bearm the sweetest strains of music -shouts, long and loud, rise upon the fastidious air, which almost rends the heavers -all mankind and Lis numerous family soom to be here-the newspapers are printing two and three editions per day -steamboats by the dozen are lying at the city wharf to accomedate hundreds who are unable to get accommodat ons in the city, and everything goes canclus vely and very unerring'y to prove the universal Democratic sentiment which now, as it never so unanimusly before, pervades the public mind.

That we will sweep the Union like a rushing avalanche heaving from the mountain's too, there is scarcely the possibility of a doubt-that we will rout in terrible confusion and dismay the combined legions of opros too, no Demograt, strong at d true in the faith, has the slightest occa ion to fear. POLITICAL SPECIE ATION

is running high, and in uncertain tides. To-day it is asserted upon the most positive terms that Pierce has declined-that his letter refusing to let his name go before the Convention, is now in the possession of a gentleman in this city-anon this re port is indiguantly contralined; the warmest friends, bosom advisers of Pierce are here and pronounce the report as wholly devoid of the shadow of truth-by-and-by, an individual comes along, wih up-turned eyes, inverted lips, and knowing looks, declaring that he knows who will be the no ninee-leaving him, another individual, wi h pretensions quite as wise, steps up and says that Buchapau's nomination is placed beyond the pale of a possible doubt-another declares that Buchanan stock was rising this morning, but that late this evening it was falling-some say that Pierc and Douglas men will fuse, and thwart old Bu k's aspirations; and these reports, as idle and as groundless as they are, are all telegraphed by tile Reporter of the Herald and Star to theirs and

Deeming this gratuitous and interested conjectu ring, instigated by men of purely selfi-h motives. as worse than worthless, the writer has studie usly avoided giving any credance to said idle reports. Besides, the nomination, in all probability, will have been made before this reaches you, and of course conjecture would be out of place.

from all quarters of the Union are here to the ex tent of their representations. Several States have sent here a great many more delegates then can be admitted. Missouri has two sets of delegates-New York two, and Mississippi about eighty more than she is entitled to. Tennessee has her full quota on the ground. Our delegation is somewhat divided in personal preferences, Pierce, however, having a clear majority, which compels, you know, the delegation to vote as a unit. Florida, and even California, are fully represented. So much for the all-absorbing interest felt in the success of the Democratic party.

THE CONVENTION CONVENED at half past 12 o'clock to-day. Ex-Gov. Medary

of Ohio, on motion of Col. Richardson of Illinois, was called temporarily to the chair. Delegates and Reporters took their seats, Sectetaries were elected pro tem., when the Convention proceeded to the transaction of preliminary business. Just at this juncture of the evening's business the Benton delegation from Missouri appeared at

the door and demanded admittance; but being re fused they forced their way to the hall, with pistols and bowie-knives in hand, declaring that they were the "unterrified" and unrestricted Democra cy of Missouri. Amid indiscribable dismay and confusion, they took seats as they could find them. when the house was soon restored to dignity and order. This was a very ungallant and hasty proceeding on the part of the old Bullion Democracy. They find no defenders here from any quartertheir conduct was unjustifiable. Col. Richardson of Illinois, denounced the act as an insult to the Convention and demanded that the Convention, in justice to itself, should remove them. After a little delay and some discussion, they peaceably left

In consequence of a misunderstanting between the parties hereisfore interested, the undersigned has been induced to give up possession of the Lookout Mountain Hotel, and has rented a house some 200 yards distant there from, where he can accommodate a few boarders. he hall. One of their number attempted time

and again to speak, but his voice was drowned amid the vociferous eries of "order" and "put them out."

The Tennessee delegation elected, or rather agreed upon James H. Thomas as their representative on the committee of Credentials, J. Knoz. ON TUESDAY, June 10, we will offer at Auction Walker on the committee of Organization, and W A. Quarles on the committee of Resolutions .-"Yours, Respectfully," and H. F. Cooper, of the Chattanooga Advertiser, were admitted as Raporters for Tennessee. A good desk, pen, ink and paper afford the usual facilities to writers; and you may expect to hear again soon from

JAY SWEEAZEY BER SEAEO & ABBOTT.

Commission Merchants, REPECIALLY FOR THE SALE OF TENNESSEE PRODUCE

Occupy their Commodious New Building, Corner of For syth and Mitchell streets. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LIBERAL ADVANCES GIVEN ON CONSIGNMENTS. Established in Business, 1852.

NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY. FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

CANDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH 10TH AND 11TH. HE Senior Class will read Essays in the The Senior Glass will read Essays in the Academy Hall. Expresses each day will begin at 9 o'clook, A. M.
On Menday and Tuesday, in the afternoon, there will be an exhibition of the "Fine Ares." Oil Paintings, Drawing and Embroidery in the Exercise Hall. Special attention is invited to this Exhibition.

attention is invited to this Exhibition.

Our friends and patrons are respectfully invited to be present on all these occasions.

Next Academic year will begin on Monday, Septem the 1st. Teachers will be in their places the week vious, to receive and classify pupils. Each Academ year consists of 42 consecutive weeks, counting the pr paratory and closing weeks. TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA KAILROAD.

ON and after Sunday, June 1st, 1856, Trains will r as tollows: GOING SCUTH. Mail and Pass. Freight and Pass Leave Nashville at 6.45, A. M. Arrive at Thompson's 8.15, \*\* 8 45, P. M. GOING NORTH. Leave Thompson's at 8.45, A M.

Arrive at Nashville 10.25 " 7.15 "
The Stages of Carter, Thomas & Hough connect with The Stages of Caren,
Trains at Thompson's
Through Tickets to Memphis, Waynesboro', Jackson,
Tuscumbia, Florence, Columbia, and Pulaski, can be procured at the General Stage Office under the Versandah Ho
A. ANDERSON,
tel. B. Eng. and Sup't.

TO CONTRACTORS. DROPOSALS for digging the ditches suitable for running out Summer to Elm street, thence to the University, will be received at the Office of the Nashville Gas Light Company until the 15th of June next. Distance 5,000 feet.

JAS. H. KENDRICK, june7—tf Secretary.

\$100 REWARD. S TOLEN from the subscriber, near the Penitentiary, on the night of the 4th inst, a hOAN MARE, 6 years old, 15 or 16 hands high, one fore foot and one hind foot white, both fore horf, split and knees scarred. She is a very valuable mare and in fine condition.

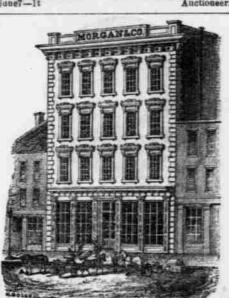
ALSO - a BROWN MARE MULE, 5 years old, about as high as the Mare. There are no marks recollected except a small lump on her left shoulder, about the size of a marble. She was recently purchased from W. R. Elliston, and is also in fine order I will give \$50 for the thief, \$25 for the Mare and \$25

PETER BEGATZY. ESTRAY NOTICE. Grounds, a RED COW with both horns sawed off, and having a slit, and under-bit and an upper-bit in each ear. She can throw down any feace, and will consequentbe dealt with according to law, unlesss the owner calls

for her and pays expenses. M. GEO. HEGAN, june6-3t Steward of the University. JUST received per express a large assortment of the latest style BONNETS, to which we invite the atten-

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE. A. N. Gear's Muchine for Cutting, Plaining, Moulding, &c., irregular forms in wood, will be exhibited at the Carpenter Shop of Mesers. Smith & Haghes on to-morrow Smith & Haghes on to-morro The public are invited to see WILLIAM FARRIS, orts PIANO-FORTE-RARE CHANCE FOR A

BARGAIN. MERE will be sold TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, on t Public Square, a beautiful ROSE WOOD PIANO The Piano has been in use only eightern months, and it as good as new, T. W. BARNES,



No. 49 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. TAMES' NEURALGIA LIQUID .- For the cur of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Uramp Colic, croup, olera Morbus, Sore Throat, Suffaess of the Limbs and ents, Barns, Pleurisy, Ringworm, Sprains, Swelled F Diseases of the Skin and Glands, Too hache, &c., &c. Reporter of the Herald and Star to theirs and other papers, as the present phase of affairs in Cinand powerful ingredients known, one of which was used alone by the Cherokee Indians for the cure of Rheumatism. This Liquid is of a most penetrating nature, imparting in most cases immediate reliaf, acting more like magic than

Price \$1 per bottle, with full directions for use. For

DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS-TRY IT AND AND SLEEP IN PEACE.—This preparation is a saturated tincture of a poisonous green rosin in combination with a strong mineral solution, making a compound the most destructive to insect life that can be imagined.

A further great advantage that it possesses is, that does not dry up at once and waste, but retains the poison ous qualities for months, thus remaining wherever applied a trap ready set for these anxious tormentors of our night-

Price, per bottle, 2.c. For sale by ALEX. MACKENZIE, SHAKER TABLE MATS. JUST received, Staker Table Mats, Common Table Mats, Door Mats of every description, for sale at very

MACKENZIE & WILSON, BUTTER PRINTS. WE have just received from New York a small lot of the above articles, in pound, and half and quarter Pound monids.

ALSO, Square and Oval Bread and Chopping Trays,
Wooden Bowls, &c., Patent and Common Clothes Pins.

MACKENZIE & WILSON.

MOPS AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

JUST received—Long Hand Scrübbing Brushes, Bair
Brooms, Dusting Brushes, Mops, Tea Cup Mops, large Glothes Baskets, Clothes Hampers. FINE PLATED GOODS. WE have just opened a small assortment of Plazen
Castons of various qualities, and new and handsome
Patterns, which will be sold for small advance upon New
York list.

ALSO, Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Spoons, Cups, Candlesticks, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at very low prices. [may22] MACKENZIE & WILSON.

P. Harris & Co., FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISION STORE.

Foreign & Domestic Wines, Liquors. CIGARS, &c. THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Corner of Broad and Front street.

A Card.

Lookout Mt., May 23-1m

REGULAR SALE OF GROCERIE

AUCTHON Davis. Pilcher & Co.

84 boxes Star Candles; 17 Sum. pres'd do; 45 bundles D. C. Paper; 22 " Loaf do; 29 " No 2 Mackers!; 10 boxes Soap; 100 kegs Nails, asa'd; 20 doz Bed Cords; 38 dos Plow Lines; Mono'hala do; Old Bo'hon do; 4 cases Brandy; 50 hoxes Cheese; 60 " Smok'd Herrings;

150 boxes Glassware, asa'd. other articles, such as Brooms, Spice, Gin-DAVIS, PILCHER & CO. UST RECEIVED-20 bales Picked Moss, and for DAVIS, PILCHER & CO.

DOTASH-Received and for sale by DEMOVILLE & BELL ENGLISH MUSTARD—Received an extra fine particle, and for sale by DEMOVILLE & BELL. FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla,
Rose, Colery, Orange, Pine Apple, Almond, &c.
DEMOVILLE & BELL.

PHYSICIANS POCKET CASES OF VIALS.
PARIOUS patterns, received and for sale by jed DEMOVILLE & BELL.

TEA, TEA,—We keep constantly on hand a superior article of Black and Green Teus, which we will warrant to be of the best quality.

DEMOVILLE & BELL. Funeral Undertaking:

NO. 53 CHERRY STREET, COOPER'S BUILDINGS, NASHVILLE, JOHN H. CURREY, Agent.

THE undersigned have engaged the services of Mr. John H. Currey in the undertaking business, who flatters himself that from an experience of twenty years in the business, he will be able to give entire and will keep on hand a supply or

CRANE'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL

CASKETS,

the most beautiful and appropriate receptacle for the dead now in use. Its shape and finish being such as most happily to relieve the mind of thut gloem and horror suggested by the very appearance and form of the Coffins heretofore used. Also suiting it especially to the burial of females, allowing room for disposing agreeably the drapery, and decorating with flowers. The whole person is visible through a very superior chrystalized glass plate, extending from head to foot, of thickness warranting strength. The material of which it is composed as such as to insure great attempth and durability, and of a beautiful reserved balah. We believe the Casket to be fully adapted to the purpose for which it was intesded, and recommend it as a decided improvement in Coffins. We will also furnish the Fish Matalic Case to those who may prefer it. Also, Wood Coffins of every description. We are prepared to furnish good Hearses, Burial Cloths, Name Plates, &c. Orders attended to both day and night with promptness. Also, orders from a distance by Telegraph, Railroad and Steamboat, attended to with dispatch.

W. G. D. BOEHMS & CO.

N. B.—Persons washing to purchase county rights for the exclusive use of the celebrated Crane Matalic Burial Caskets in any of the counties of Middle Tennesses, (excepting the counties of Williamson, Maury and Rutherford, which have been sold) can do so by application at our ware-rooms, No 53 Cherry street, Coop ar & Building, or addressing

W. G. D. BUEHMS & CO. CRANE'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of Gold Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and WORTH of Gold Watches, Jewelty; Silver Ware and Fancy Goods at Auntion.

Benj. F. Shields has the pleasure of advertising one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Fine Gold Jewelry, &c., ever offered in this markst. Sale positive and without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, on Saturdry morning, June 7th, at 9 o'dock, precisely. Also, in the evening, at early candle light, at his stone, No 42 Public Square, the largest and fluest stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c., ever offered in this market, among the stock on he found 200 Gold Watches, in open and hunting cases, from the most celebrated manufacturers, including extra flue the most celebrated manufacturers, including extra fine Swiss Watches suitable for Ladies, Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Ear and Finger Kings, Breastpins, Braceletz, Pens and Pencils, Seals and keys, Speciacles, Thimbles, Silver Spoons, Card Cases and Fruit Kulves, Opera Glasses, &c. Also, will be added a large invoice of Silver and Plated Watches, Gill and Plated Jewelry in superior

> TIME SALE OF GROCERIES.

ties to suit purchasers. Terms Cash. Ladies are most re-

BENJ F SHIELDS.

Agent for Consigners.

By H. S. French & Son. O'N MONDAY, the 9th inst, at 9 o'clock, a. m., com-80 hhds Sugar; I50 boxes Star Candles;

100 boxes Soup; 200 do 75 do Tobacco; 50 bbis L 500 kegs Nails, with other artic es. 200 do Tallow do; 50-bbis Loat Sugar; TRAMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$200, cosh; all over \$200 and under \$500, 60 days, all over \$500, 90 days, with H. S. FRENCH & SON.

AREAD. WILL sell to the highest bidder, on the 7th inst, a the Court House gate, a Lot on Cedar street, 67 feet root, with a two story Brick House on it, the late resi-

BESURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO

dence of Mrs. Noies.

Terms—One-third cash, balance a two years credit, with endorsed notes in Bank and a lieu retained.

ALSO: 7 other Lors adjoining the above.

Terms for vacant Lots—1, 2, and 3 years, without interest, endorsed notes and a lieu, or part cash, for which I will allow interest.

This property is free from corporation taxes, therefore a good chance to save money. good chance to save money.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock,

JACK CROUKETT, for Heirs
GLASSCOCK, Auctioneer.

Suc. AR-250 hade Common and Frime Louisiana Sugar, in store and for sale by W. H. GORDON & GO. COFFEE-900 begs Fair and Prime Rio Coffee, the store and for sale by W. H. GORDON & CO. CRUSHED SUGAR-100 bois New York "A"
Creshed Sugar, for sale by
W. H. GORDON & CO. RICE-10 tierces fresh Carotina Rice, for sale by
W. H. GORDON & CO.

W. H. GORDON & C.
WHISKY-50 bbis Robertson county Whisky. 100 "Dean's Aurora" 50 "Old Boarbon" W. H. GORDON & CO. NAILS-1,000 kegs Shoenberger's Nails all sizes for w. H. GORDO v & CO W. H. GORDO v & CO
WRAPPING PAPER-1,000 bundles single

grown, medium and double crown, for sale by W. H. GORDON & CO. GUNNY BAGS. 300 BALES Gunny Bogs, 314 and 4 hushels; For saleby [may00] W. H. GORDON & CO. OSNABURGS.

100 BALES 44 Affsonia Genaburge;
50 44 Franklin
50 36 Georgia
W. H. GORDON & CO.

SHEETINGS. 25 BALES 4-4 Laurel Hill Sheetings;
10 4-4 Glen Mills
25 4-4 Sparta
Now in store and receiving daily, and for sale by CE! ICE! ICE!—The undersigned has about 1500

tons of nice clear Ice (from Garrett's pond) ranging from eight to filteen inches thick, which he will furnish to regular customers, all the season at ONE CENT per pound, at No 87 Cherry street, opposite the Post Office, and at Joynt, Byrne & Nolen's, Broad street.

apr127

J. C. McCRORV. COTTON YARNS. A FULL stock of Cotton YARNS.

A Sparts, Sycamore, Mt. Vero, Laurel Hill, Central and Eagle Factories, in store and for sale by may50 W. H. GOKDON & CO.

FLOUR-From the Lebanon Mills, Goodlettsville do Manchester do., Star do and Spencer's do. In store and for sale to the trade only, by may 39 W. H. GORDON & CO. THREE THOUSAND ACRES HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND FOR SALE.

TIMBERED LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale three thousand acres of the best 'imber Land contiguous to Neahville. It is situated beyond Paradise Hill on the road leading from Nashville to Clarksville, and in point of abundance of fine timber, water, and other facilities offers inducements to those wishing to engage in a heavy lumber business, that we venture to assert, cannot be surpassed by any other location in Tennessee. To a purchaser who wishes to engage in the lumber business and has the capital sufficient to erect mills, this land will be sold upon such terms and with such facilities as will enable him to pay for it in lifteen months; or it will be sold upon accommodating terms to any other purchaser. to any other purchaser.

Also, THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, well

watered and timbered with some improvements, which will be divided into tracts to suit purchasers and sold upon accommodating terms.

For information in regard to the above lands, aply to

For information to regard to the above fands, aply to Mr. E. B. Garrett at the Sewance House or to the under signed at Ridge Post Office, Davidson County, Tennerasce.

June 5—codw.

TELEGRAPH.

THE Augusta, Atlanta and Nashville Telegraph Line is now working through to Augusta, Ga, where it connects with other Lines running North, East and South, This Line is now in good repair through from Nashville to Augusta and we expect to keep it so in fature. We shall endeavor to put all business, for this Line, through in the shortest time possible, and expect to be able to give general satisfaction.

C. C. CLUTE, Sup'L may16-tf NOTICE.

THE members of the Davidson County Agricultura; and Mechanical Association are requested to meet al Firemen's Hall, lower end of the Market Home, on Saturday, June 7th, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All who feel as interest in market. an interest in making arrangements for a Fair this fall will please attend.

J. SHELBY. will please attend. B. P. & G.